sion of AIR network in the country; if so, whether this will be both in terms of quantity and quality?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING H. K. L. BHAGAT): Yes, Sir.

'Steps to remove unemployment

1801. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH

MALIK: will the Minister of LABOUR pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been consider- :ncrease in the numbe,- of educated unemployed persons in the country, and if so. State-wise break up as on 31st October, 1988;

(b) whether any new steps, has been taken by Government to remove unemp-" ent from the country: :nd

(c) finds, if any. allocated for this purpose by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c) According to the Seventh Plan Document unemployment among (She educated manpower (which includes matriculates, graduates and above) was estimated to be 3.7 million as at the beginning of 1985. No further information is available. The policies and progr-schemes on employment generatior are also given in the same docu-iitifir is available. The policies and progr-

Storage of edible oils

1802. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHU-RY: Will the Minister of of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

. 1 whether it is a fact that edible oils are- not being stored in the country in the a rehouses;

if so. whether Government propose to re imported and indigenous edible oils to meet the demands of deficit States; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Trading Corporation has been keeping about 2 lakh tonnes of imported edible oils physically available at all times for the Public Distribution System. This is a buffer stock beside$_s$ oils in the pipeline which arrive at regular intervals. These stocks of oils 'ire kept at various Depots of the STC throughout the country.

Loss of foodgrains due to heavy rains' floods

1803. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains damaged due to heavy rains|floods for want of proper storage or otherwise during the perioj from 1st January to 31st October, 1988:

(b) the quantity of foodgrains damagedjlost in transit during the same period alongwith value thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to minimise such losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India, the main public agency handling Government stocks, finalizes its accounts for damages] losses annually. However, according to provisional figures, 21,000 tones of foodgrains got damaged with FCI during the period from January. 1988 to September, 1988 during storage, transportation and multiple handling due to factors beyond human control such as rains, floods, cyclones, etc.

(c) The steps taken to minimise losses! damages consist of storage of foodgrains in damp proof and rodent proof godowns

to the extent possible, periodical inspection of stocks and undertaking timely dis, infestation measures for pest control by qualified and trained staff. In case of cover and plinth storage special measures such as use of proper dunnage, covering_ lash-ing and proper aeration are adopted. In addition, steps have been taken for augmentation of covered storage capacity, 10 per cent weighment at all points of handling to the extent possible, installation of weigh-bridges, strict qualify con-rol at the time of purchase, reduction in quantum of filling, introduction of machine stitching, avoidance of loading in open wagons to the extent possible, effective supervision and surprise checks and tigh-tening of security measures.

Progress of land reforms

1804. SHRIMATl KANAK MUKHER, JEE: Will the Ministe,- of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise progress of land reforms till date;

(b) whether it is a fact that some States are going ahead of others in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in some States distribution of vested land among the landless has virtually stopped; and

(d) if so. what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVE-LOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) Inter-State comparisons of the implementation of land reforms are rendered difficult due to diversity and variations obtaining from State to State regarding the agrarian struc. ture, legislative provisions and administrative system for implementation of land reforms. However, in the context of their own situation some States may show better results in some aspects of land reforms than in others.

As a result of the abolition of intermediary tenures which prevailed over nearly 40 per cent of the area of the countrt more than 20 million tenants have been brought in direct contact with the State. Besides, this of an estimated 6 million hectares of waste, fdlow anj other classes of land vested in the State, a large proportion has been distributed to landless and marginal holders. A few interme tenures still remain to be abolished in some States Iike jotedarise in Meghalaya, some intermed arise of non-agricul character situated in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh and communidades in Goa. Untiei tenancy reforms, legislative provisos for security of tenure, protection .gains' tions and regulation of rent have teen made in most States, while in some States laws have been enacted fo-conferment of ownership rights on ten mis. The States where ownership rights have been given to the general body 0f tenants through one measure oe the other are Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area)^ Assam, Bihar, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka. Kerala Madhya Pradesh. Maharashtra. M. ipur, Orissa, Rajasthan Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. As a result of these, an estimated 7.72 million tenants have acquired cvvner-ship of about 5.6 million hec Through Operation Barga in West Bengal. over 13 lakh bargadars (share-cro. have been brought on record. Thi-would provide them legal protection against eviction and enable th;m to : iitain developmental assistance.

In the implementation of land .... laws, variations exist in the leg provisions regarding levels of ceilings, units of application, and exem granted under the ceiling laws etc: in different States. There are no calling laws in Meghalaya Nagaland. Arunachal Pradesh, Goa. Sikkim and Mizoram and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu. Chandigarh and Lakshadweep. As a result of the imposition of ceilings, 73.48 lakh acres of land has so far been dec'ared surplus of which 44.92 lakh acres has been dis-tributed to 41.52 lakh beneficiaries. State-